







## The Tribune.

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.  
Corner Madison and Dearborn Streets.  
Orders for the delivery of "The Tribune" Evanson, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Hoddy's Theatre.  
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Mary Cary.

Swick's Theatre.  
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Dame."

Adolph Theatre.  
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. "The Flag of Honor."

Cotton's Opera-House.  
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. "Old Sleuth, the Detective."

Exhibition Building.  
Michigan street, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Industrial Exposition. Day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

YORK CHAPTER No. 145, J. A. McGRATH, Convenor. York Club, 100 N. Dearborn street. A cordial invitation to visiting Companies. By order of the R. S. G. MCKEEHL, Sec.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

## CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago market was generally steady yesterday, with few doing any particular business. Live hogs were purchased at \$12.30 for September and \$13.40 for October. Lard closed 2½¢ per pound higher, at \$2.30 cash and \$2.37½ for October. Meats were firmer, closing at 5¢ for hams, short ribs, etc., 4½¢ for steaks. Lake freight was very active, at 45¢, at 30¢ per barrel to Buffalo. Highways were at \$1.00 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed firm, at \$1.06 for August and 42¢ for September. Corn closed steady at 42¢ cash and 42½¢ for September. Oats closed steady at 23¢ for October. Barley closed firm, at 67½¢ for September. Hops were in good demand, and were at Tuesday's advance. Sales were at \$4.00 to \$5.35. Cattle were active, and averaged lower, with sales of inferior stock to extra at \$2.00 to \$2.25. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$104.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 95¢.

The Democrats of Iowa have concluded that JOHN P. INIX is as good a man as any to be defeated in the gubernatorial race, and have nominated him on a demand for the repeal of the Resumption act, the re-monetization of silver, and the placing of railroads under State control. The Convention succeeded in finding out that Mr. INIX should be President, but isn't, and that Mr. HAYES ought to have originated it, but didn't.

Another railroad bridge, also supposed to be strong enough to "last for ages," has collapsed, this time on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, a few miles east of Des Moines. The span was over a small creek, which, swollen by sudden and terrible rains, arose to the dignity of a river, washed out the foundations of a culvert, and prepared a trap for a flying express train. Twenty persons were killed or drowned, and the dreary work of rescuing the mangled bodies was still under way.

GOVERNMENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

This the time has come when there shall be some governmental interference to protect the industrial classes against frauds and swindles under the name of insurance companies and savings banks and kindred organizations, will hardly be questioned. These things are not new. They have been practiced in other countries in times past just as extensively as here; but other countries have long since reached two points: 1. The extension of governmental protection to prevent swindling. 2. The prompt and severe punishment of such swindling when it does take place.

The recent failure of savings banks at St. Louis, and a series of failures of savings banks in New York and Brooklyn, and in various parts of New England, show that the whole system on which savings banks exist in this country affords no protection or security to depositors, who are periodically and almost systematically robbed. It is a special grievance that, in all cases of the failure of savings banks, the loss falls upon the worthy, industrious, poor—the most deserving of all classes; the class who have learned and practiced the most difficult of all lessons, that of self-denial—severely saving out of scant earnings obtained by hard work.

Savings banks in the United States are generally organized without any substantial responsibility. Depositors as a rule have no protection save as is afforded by the honesty and ability of the managers. If they are dishonestly managed, the depositors, as a general result, have no redress, and must submit to the sore loss, whatever it may be. Considering the vast sum of money which seeks safety in these institutions, and the class of persons who own this money, and that it is the saving of the hard earnings of labor, the result of sacrifice and the like, or many comforts and even necessities, there should be some interposition of the law to protect these funds from the frauds which are inhumanly practiced upon them.

The Government of Great Britain several years since provided for this business. It has made itself a vast savings bank, for the protection of the thrifty, industrious poor. The Government, after witnessing the failure of various systems of savings banks, and the loss of tens of millions of pounds, established nearly twenty years ago, the "Post-Office Savings Bank." Three such men, called upon in the present emergency, would give their time and ability to the settlement of the bank's affairs in the same spirit that would animate them if some great public trust were imposed upon them.

The creditors of the rotton concern, the eight rioters condemned to two to four months' imprisonment and a fine of \$50 for interfering with the operation of the Toledo, Peoria & Waukesha Railroad were discharged from further duration yesterday by Judge DUNHAM. In his opinion, which partakes somewhat of the nature of a reprimand, the Judge shows a strong determination to protect the dignity of the law and the property of people whenever called upon, and the riotously inclined should pass his remarks in their hats for reference when tempted to assault any road gift with a United States Receiver.

There was a movement on foot yesterday, among a number of the creditors of the State Savings Bank, to convene a meeting of the depositors with a view of taking the course to appoint a Receiver, and also to elect three or four prominent bankers to advise and counsel with the Receiver in regard to the assets of the defunct concern, and the best and quickest way of converting them into cash, and so proceeding to the deposition.

The idea running in their heads was, that the creditors ought to have something to say in regard to the person who is to act on behalf of the 14,000 depositors in what is left of the rotten concern.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of GAMMELA for uttering language insulting to President MacMAHON, in a recent speech, and he will be tried straightforward before the Correctional Tribunal. There are a number of counts against him, for which the punishment ranges all the way from five days' imprisonment and a fine of 25 francs, to imprisonment for five years and 6,000 francs fine. This effort to dispose of M. GAMMELA will be watched with considerable interest. The chance that the Republicans will demand his elevation of the office of Premier in the event to the perpetuation of Republican rule are daily growing stronger and auguring the necessity for having him somewhere out of reach.

Unsatisfied by the recent failure of Capt. KARIS to reach the Pole, and his declaration that it can never be reached, Capt. HOWARD, of the United States army, has already commenced another effort to reach it, and has dispatched a well-known Arctic navigator, Capt. TYRONE, in command of the schooner Florence, for a military expedition, which is intended only to prepare the way for the

foundation of a regular colony at Lady Franklin Bay with reference to future advances toward the Pole. Capt. HOWARD's instructions were issued July 19, and direct Capt. TYRONE to make his winter quarters at Cumberland Island and reach Disco by the 1st of August, 1878. After leaving the outfit for the colony, he is to return to New London, Conn., whence he sailed on the 2d inst., and await further orders. This is the first step in the work of discovery, but, even should the discovery ultimately be made, cut loose?

From the lack of interest manifested by the Administration in the Paris Exposition to take place next year, it is questionable if there will be any official representation of the United States unless Congress shall direct. During the Centennial Exposition France displayed not a little indifference, and, instead of dignifying itself by sending a Commissioner, men of rank, it intrusted its interests to a few subordinate attachés, while other nations sent men of consequence and experience. This excited considerable resentment on the part of the last Administration, which has been inherited by the present, and the action of the French authorities, coupled with the unstable aspect of political affairs in the *république*, threatens to militate against any official notice of the coming show by the powers at Washington.

Later accounts of the famine in India present a most horrible picture of suffering among the natives. In Southern India, the district most affected by the famine, there are 24,000,000 people, of whom, according to authoritative statements, one-sixth, or 4,000,000, must die of actual want. The distance to be traversed, between portions of India so great, with the utter absence of means of transportation, except wagon-teams (which cannot carry enough for their own subsistence), the task of relieving the starving millions would be impossible. Some fearful instances of suffering in the streets of Madras are recounted, where infants are abandoned by their mothers, and left to perish by the roadside. The most horrible phase of the visitation yet known is given in a report from the province of Mysore, where two cases of cannibalism are said to have occurred. A member of the Relief Committee in that state writes:

"The Government could afford to pay the deposit 3.65 per cent interest, which would leave a sufficient margin to pay the cost of managing those trust funds. That rate of interest is easy of computation. It is one cent a day on each \$100. It is half a cent a day on \$50, and two and a quarter cents a day on \$225. It is 70 cents a week on \$1,000. Every depositor could readily compute the amount of interest due him at any moment. In England, as we have said, there is a limit to the sum deposited by any one person, which limit is, we think, twenty-five pounds, or \$125, the purpose being to furnish safe investments for persons of small means and of indirection and thirfty habits. We have no question that, with deposits limited to \$500 by any one person, there would in a very few years be many hundreds of millions of dollars seek this National Savings Bank in this country. It would be safe beyond all question or suspicion. The details, of course, would be such as might be suggested for a large undertaking, but every man, and woman, and child depositing \$100 or \$500 would have the fullest assurance of safety from loss by defalcation, embezzlement, fraud, or mismanagement. So long as the American nation continued to exist, their deposits would be absolutely safe, the interest certain, and payment would be beyond all doubt."

The Post-Office banks in England are not profligate. Private savings banks exist, and they invest the deposits in consols which pay 3.35 per cent interest, and pay depositors 3 per cent. At the end of 1875 the whole savings-banks deposits, including Government Post-Office and private banks, was about \$363,000,000, of which nearly one-half the amount was held in the Government Post-Office Savings Banks. Eventually, so far as the small deposits are concerned, the Post-Office Savings Banks will supersede the others. In this country the large rate of interest hitherto paid by the savings banks has been a means of fraud, banks which lack substance and responsibility successfully attracting customers by offering higher rates of interest than substantial banks could afford to pay. The State Savings of this city paid 6 per cent after it was well known that such interest could not be afforded except at a loss. Our people who make use of savings banks have been accustomed to such high rates of interest that they may at first refuse, as they did in England, to accept the lower rate, even with absolute security. This, however, will be an objection which time and experience—and the experience promises to be an expensive one—will in time overcome. The offer of absolute security, certain payment of principal and interest when wanted, with the power to assign the credit at any time, will render the Post-Office Savings Banks, the universal depository of small savings and accumulations. While other savings banks may exist, and may offer a higher rate of interest than 3.65 per cent, the wages classes will in time become educated up to the point that safety is worth something, and that 3.65, with national security, is better than promises of higher interest without any substantial security.

SPENCER AND HIS VICTIMS.

Notwithstanding the public shock occasioned by the failure of the State Savings Institution, it was as widely apprehended in financial and commercial circles as the failure of the Cook County National Bank, with which its President had previously been associated. It was only the masses—the mechanics, artisans, small trade-people, clerks, and women—who were ignorant of the danger; they were deceived by the historical prestige of the concern, its imposing building, and the reputation it had earned under former management. As a matter of fact, however, there has been a waning of confidence in the solidity of the institution and the integrity of its management ever since D. SPENCER was elected President and succeeded to the control. There was from the first an impression in banking and business circles that its management would be of the same character as that of the Cook County National, and it is useless to disprove that which they would have to travel, they changed their plan of operations radically, and SULTAN PASHA was ordered to force the Turkish line to Sistova to Schipka, with OSMAN PASHA on the right and MEXEMER ALI on the left. Instead of attacking and forcing a battle, in which MEXEMER ALI might not be able to follow up the advantage by striking another immediate blow, neither was MEXEMER ALI able to form a junction with him and hurl their combined forces upon the shattered columns or suddenly turn to the South and crush GENOUEK's corps between their arms and SULTAN PASHA's army, which had occupied Eski Saghra and Kesanklik. Meanwhile the Russians were rapidly receiving reinforcements, and delays were dangerous. Their line was deflected eastward until it occupied nearly a straight line from Sistova to Schipka, with OSMAN PASHA on the right and MEXEMER ALI on the left. Instead of attacking and forcing a battle, in which MEXEMER ALI might not be able to take immediate part, owing to the confusions of the country through which he would have to travel, they changed their plan of operations radically, and SULTAN PASHA was ordered to force the Turkish line, either by massing his forces at Gabrova, where he would be ready to take part in any combined movement, or strengthen the other two armies by razing the fortifications of the camp. It is evident that it was a more desperate task than the Turks imagined. It is equally evident that it must require most desperate fighting and involve desperate losses to accomplish it, but the very fact that the Turkish officers have already sacrificed 10,000 of their best troops on those bleak mountain-sides shows how important they are to the safety of the campaign. The winter staves many of these people in the face, and now finds them penniless and robbed even of the accumulation of their industry, thrift, and self-sacrifice. It is evident like this that swell the ranks of the Communists. What avail, say the workmen, that we should dare ourselves, work hard and late, stint our families in order to lay up savings to be swept away by the men to whom we intrust them for safe-keeping? Such a failure is a positive encouragement for improvidence. While other savings banks have been accustomed to such high rates of interest that they may at first refuse, as they did in England, to accept the lower rate, even with absolute security. This, however, will be an objection which time and experience—and the experience promises to be an expensive one—will in time overcome. The offer of absolute security, certain payment of principal and interest when wanted, with the power to assign the credit at any time, will render the Post-Office Savings Banks, the universal depository of small savings and accumulations. While other savings banks may exist, and may offer a higher rate of interest than 3.65 per cent, the wages classes will in time become educated up to the point that safety is worth something, and that 3.65, with national security, is better than promises of higher interest without any substantial security.

The master of stake is an immense one. Though the actual figures are not known, the estimate generally placed on the deposits of the several safety and trust banks in the United States has been \$1,000,000,000. The Comptroller of the Currency placed it at 1875 at more than that. One thousand millions of dollars, assuming that the amount is no more, is a very large sum, representing the savings of not less than two and a half millions of persons, and constituting the very bone and sinew of the city and town population of the nation. It is too vast an interest not to be afforded the opportunity or the choice of being invested in national securities, on call, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent. That statesman who will mature a measure providing such a system of Post-Office Savings Banks will render the country's greatest service and confer a blessing upon every industries, honest, and thrifty man, woman, and child in the land.

HOW TO WIND UP THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The collapse of the State Savings Institution is in the nature of a public calamity, and it should be so regarded, especially in the matter of investigating its management and converting its assets. It is this fact that leads to the suggestion that the settlement of its affairs shall not be intrusted to any one person, but to a committee of gentlemen who will accept the responsibility as a sort of public trust. Men should be selected whose names and characters will be a guarantee of good faith, business energy, and unrelenting disposition to expose fraud and purloinage if any are found. As indicating the class of men from whom such a committee should be selected, we may mention among the bankers GEORGE L. OTIS, of the Commercial National; SIR SMITH, of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company; JOHN DELOVRE, of the Merchants' National; and J. LEWIS PRANCE, of the Third National; and among the lawyers HENRY D. DUNHAM and JOHN WENTWORTH.

The Post-Office Savings Bank of the third class is made the Government agent of the savings bank. He receives all deposits, giving a book or certificate, or entering it in a book, of the amount received. The money is forwarded to the General Office in London, where it is invested in British consols, bearing 3 per cent. There is paid to the depositor 2½ per cent interest. At the end of 1875 there were on deposit about \$135,000,000 in these Post-Office banks.

The difference between the rate of interest on the bond and that paid to the depositor is intended to cover the cost of management.

We saw a statement in the London *Times*.

not long ago which reported the amount of money at the end of 1876 deposited with the Government at about \$140,000,000. It would be much more worth it that the Government refuses to receive more than \$25, or \$25, from any one person. At the end of 1875, the average amount standing to

the deposit of each person was \$73, which would indicate nearly two millions of depositors. The \$25 limit is got around by several persons in the same family opening an account, so that an ordinary sized family may have \$400 or \$500 in the Government Savings Bank.

Why should not a similar arrangement be possible in the United States? Every Post-Office authorized to receive registered letters might be made a receiving office for savings deposits. This money might be forwarded to the Sub-Treasury and sold for coin, and with the coin sell in 5 to 20 bonds drawing 6 per cent interest, or purchase 2 to 30 with currency in the open market, whichever would be best. With greenbacks worth 95 or more, there would not be much loss in buying that class of bonds which draw high interest in gold.

The Government could afford to pay the deposit 3.65 per cent interest, which would leave a sufficient margin to pay the cost of managing those trust funds. That rate of interest is easy of computation. It is one cent a day on each \$100. It is half a cent a day on \$50, and two and a quarter cents a day on \$225. It is 70 cents a week on \$1,000. Every depositor could readily compute the amount of interest due him at any moment.

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CRIMINAL.

to a Train on the  
and Pacific  
Road.Break Through &  
Weakened by  
Food.Cars Completely  
sped in the  
descent.Details Taken from the  
Last Advices.Number in the Vicinity  
of Fifty.Injured, Missing, and  
Escaped.

Patch to the Tribune.

Aug. 29.—That accidents  
best managed railroads has  
a terrible disaster on the  
and Pacific Railroad near  
is one of the best and most  
in the country. It has  
almost throughout its entire  
route and of the substance  
survived. Not a road in the  
present time can  
accidents than this one. In  
of foresight could have  
yesterday morning. The  
stones and Altona, where  
is the best condition  
culvert which gave way,  
a disaster was so well coped

BY THE WIRE.

President of the road, who  
of inspection over his road  
simultaneously with  
the calamity, passed over  
the road and found  
best condition. Mr. Roy,  
of that Division, was  
himself, but was not injured.  
His efforts to alleviate the  
screamed, and had the bodies  
cared for. As soon as  
particulars of the accidents  
President, and in justice to  
it must be said that he  
did anything from the  
disposal.Accidents received here, there  
out just about the time  
and some time previous,  
in torrents, and it is stated  
so hard before. The creek  
the fatal culvert is very  
little water in. But  
it suddenly to a large

THE FOUNDATIONS.

express—which left Chi-  
ago morning, was going along  
and, and was nearly on time.  
It passed the fatal culvert,  
had been a hundred times  
delayed after the disaster  
bridge, just one mile west  
of, had been washed out.  
Down this chasm, it is hard  
of those on board wouldduring yesterday, con-  
ditions, and trains are run-  
ning as usual.

NOT BOYS' ACCOUNT.

Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The disaster  
of the Rock Island Line, which served miles east  
of Des Moines and a mile south of Altona, took place this morning.

The body last taken out was that of Mrs.

Cross, a woman in the porch-house  
in East Des Moines, who had been  
met between two cars. The ton car is  
pulled off, and it is thought that there are only  
two more bodies in the wreck.Three more bodies have been taken out, all  
men, one supposed, by papers on him, to be  
a man, a conductor, who was working from Ecorse, Ill.The body of the lady now tight in the arms of the  
eighteenth person known to be killed. The  
train cars are so firmly telescoped together that  
the number of killed is unknown. Everything is quiet  
in the direction of Plevna and Lofchka.

CHICAGO PASS.

A correspondent telegraphs that, after the  
severe Sunday fighting, the Turks refrained from  
renewing the attack on the Russian positions in  
Schipka Pass and up to this morning only an  
occasional trivial rifle fire between the outposts  
has occurred. As the result of Sunday's fighting  
the Turkish army has suffered somewhat, and  
the Russian forces.The Turks are constructing fresh batteries in Tunja Valley, and  
the Russians have been adequately reinforced, and  
there is nothing to the present situation to alter  
the impression that Gen. Radetzky holds his po-

SSIONAL INACTIVITY.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—For many days the army  
of the Grand Duke Nicholas has been closing  
against Plevna, with a view to an attack.The wear and tear of the Russian  
army has been such that the reinforcements brought  
up have not been able to hold the line of the  
front, and the Russians have been compelled to  
retreat after a hard struggle.The Russian army has been  
completely disorganized, and has been scattered  
over a wide area.

THE DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special despatch from  
Salem, Oregon, says that the 29th details the  
operations up to that day. He says the Turks  
occupied the Alkirkjel heights, to the left of  
the enemy's works, threatening the line of re-  
treat on the 21st, but the Russians succeeded on  
Friday in dislodging them. On Saturday, Gen.  
Pasha with two brigades succeeded in gain-  
ing a footing, and the fighting continued all  
night. By 8 o'clock Sunday morning the  
second nearly its whole length, and stood at  
an angle of forty-five degrees. The sleepers were  
completely driven from the heights.

THE LOST ONES.

The Russians are still reinforcing their  
fortified works, but were unsuccessful and re-  
turned to their fortified works. The cannoneers  
are approaching, apparently sound.

SULEIMAN PASHA CONCLUDES HIS DISPATCH AS FOLLOWS:

"The matter is not yet decided, as we  
have not yet taken the enemy's fortified works.  
Our losses are yet unknown. One thousand  
Russian dead were found when the enemy were  
driven from Alkirkjel heights."

GENERAL'S EXPRESS-CAR FOLLOWED THAT.

Paris, Aug. 29.—A special despatch from  
Constantinople says that the 29th details the  
operations up to that day. He says the Turks  
occupied the Alkirkjel heights, to the left of  
the enemy's works, threatening the line of re-  
treat on the 21st, but the Russians succeeded on  
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THE COMING OF THE ROMEY.

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THE BRIDGE.

The channel of the stream was forty or fifty  
feet wide, and the banks about twenty feet  
high. The location of the bridge is at the point  
at the foot of the western side, and half buried  
itself in the earth. Barnum's car was next to the  
engine. It dropped into the channel; the  
bridge was standing alone, as the train ap-  
proached, and the engineer, who had risked  
his life to get into sight of the bridge, simply  
stepped over the rails, and went to the bot-  
tom, a bar of iron running clear through it.

THE MAN IN THAT CAR ESCAPED ALIVE.

Even the lame were not put out, and the  
parties pitched into the channel  
where the water was at least fifteen feet  
deep. The next car was plunged under this, tel-  
escoping with it, and the next telescoped under  
the first, and so on. The last car, however,  
the rails were standing alone, as the train ap-  
proached, and the engineer, who had risked  
his life to get into sight of the bridge, simply  
stepped over the rails, and went to the bot-  
tom, a bar of iron running clear through it.

THE SCENE.

At the time of the accident described as having  
been too much fatigued to return home in tornures,  
accompanied by wind, lightning, and violent  
thunder. The crash put out the lights, and the  
sense of terror causing may well be imagined.  
The men were not yet injured, and could not  
get out, went to the house to live, and the wounded  
one to go to a farm-house to get  
them out, though they had been working  
alike, and the man who had the most of the  
wounded reached. There were many painful  
and tender incidents.

THE ROMANIAN ARMY.

Romania has not concluded any military con-  
vention with Russia. The Romanian army will  
preserve its individuality, although acting in  
concert with the Russians. Prince Charles, with  
the bulk of the army, will shortly follow the  
crown of the Danube at Korabia.

MANAGING.

London, Aug. 29.—Gen. Grutis has been ap-  
pointed Minister of Justice, succeeding Aszay  
of the Ottoman Senate.

THE ROMANIAN WAR EXPENSES.

London, Aug. 29.—A Russian newspaper, the  
*Faiscota*, after an elaborate review of the sums  
already expended on the war, draws the con-  
clusion that if the war lasts till next autumn it  
will cost \$30,000,000 roubles, of which \$22,000,000  
have already been expended. To cover thisland Bank, Oswego County, N. Y., bruised  
about the head and breast.  
Ed Dunn, badly scalded; was with Barnum's  
son.James Baker, with Barnum's car, hurt badly  
in shoulder, back, and feet.William S. Clayton, Grand Rapids, Mich.,  
badly bruised, broken arm.

David Shanson, Oxford, Johnson County,

Ia., bruised in chest and right leg; not serious.

Moses Harrington, Muscatine, cut slightly in  
head and bruised.Oscar Brown, Rose, Wayne County, N. Y., two  
ribs broken.N. A. Giberson, 1229 Walnut street, Phila-  
delphia, Pa., slightly injured.J. S. Cole, Proprietor, Illinois, slightly injured  
in the hand.S. Holt, Iowa City, Ia., seriously injured on  
left hand, back, and face.Gordon Smith, No. 226 North Third street,  
St. Louis, Mo., scalped badly on the right side,  
and arm, breast, and feet.Mrs. D. C. Campbell, Tipton, Ia., bruised in  
head, back, and face.Mrs. C. C. Miller, Avoca, Ia., bruised in head,  
breast, and feet.

Mrs. J. C. Frankel, Philadelphia, Pa., C. O. Colvin, Clyde, N. Y.

Judge Dillon, and daughter, Iowa.

Horatio T. Miller, York.

Harrison, Milwaukee.

Mrs. A. F. Wilkins and son, Laramie, Wyo.

Mrs. E. M. Scott and child, Des Moines.

Mrs. D. D. Olson, Avoca, Ia., bruised on  
arm and breast.Mrs. C. Follett, Molino, Ill., slightly hurt in  
right arm.

The above list is very nearly correct.

MISSING.

George Berry.

Mr. W. L. Crow, Des Moines, Ia.

UNKNE.

The following partial list of unburst and  
injury passengers has been received from  
Russia.

Mrs. Lou Hirschberg and four children, all safe.

H. H. Jones, Kettawa, Ill.

J. S. Jones, Marion County, Illinois.

John F. Frankel, Philadelphia, Pa.

O. C. Colvin, Clyde, N. Y.

Judge Dillon, and daughter, Iowa.

Horatio T. Miller, York.

Harrison, Milwaukee.

Mrs. A. F. Wilkins and son, Laramie, Wyo.

Mrs. E. M. Scott and child, Des Moines.

Mrs. D. D. Olson, Avoca, Ia., bruised on  
arm and breast.Mrs. C. Follett, Molino, Ill., slightly hurt in  
right arm.

The above list is very nearly correct.

MISSING.

George Berry.

Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Turks still keep up an  
intermittent artillery fire.And claim to have nearly  
surrounded the besieged  
Garrison.The invaders confident of their  
ability to hold the  
Pass.They have been largely  
reinforced, and now number  
thirty battalions.A late report asserts that the  
Turks have given up  
the job.Servia menaced by a Turkish  
detachment from  
Widin.A horrible picture of the suffering  
from famine in India.Cannibalism already resort-  
ed to in some districts.

GETTING WEARY.

DESTITUTE FIRING IN SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Advice from Russian  
headquarters at Gorni-Stoyen, Aug. 28, say  
that all is quiet this morning. Our troops  
maintain their position. The Turks remain  
in their camp, and neighboring heights,  
but the Turks are evidently more numerous  
than the Russians.The number of killed is, of course,  
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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Chicago Banks Unusually Strong in Cash Means.

The Produce Markets Steadier, with Less Doing—Provisions and Hogs Firm.

Bradfords Weaken Early, but Close Firm—Take Freight Rate.

Changes in the Mode of Trading in Lumber.

## FINANCIAL.

Among the commercial banks the day was a very dull one. The demands for accommodation from customers were not numerous or pressing. The orders from the interior and abroad were few and small, all respects, a monotonous quiet prevailed. The banks, in preparing for the all movement of the crops, strengthened their currency reserves materially, and now find themselves very strong. The disposition of the farmers to withhold their crops from market leaves the accumulated funds of the country in the same position as at the time of the last crop, the flow of currency to the country is light. Deposits are not high, but the unusual amount of cash on hand makes the loan market weak. The Chicago banks have probably never been stronger in cash means than at the present time. The supply of paper is indeed hard to handle. Rates are 80 to 100 per cent to regular customers, with the usual variations in outside accounts.

New York exchange continued to quoted between banks at a discount of shipping rates.

The clearings were \$60,000.

## THE STOCK DEAL.

The New York Herald does not grow more tame to the wall.

In Sunday issue it remarks: "For more than a month we have been led to a rampant speculation, exceptions to the rule of reason and comprehensive care in its conduct to embrace not only the Trays, Blanches, and Sweetarts of investment stocks, but even such 'cure of low degree' as appear in the shape of play-acted farms and railroads, which have almost abundant harvest, promising markets, and the improved condition of financial instruments." This is well offered good reasons for a reaction. A reaction, however, is to be radical and lasting must come out of some cause.

Yet that such a miracle has been performed the great bull leaders would be interested in the market for some time to come, as they shall caucuse them into shouldering the load of accumulated shares. That for the public.

The New York World is almost alone among the New York papers in viewing the upward efforts of the bull clique with favor. It considers that "the real question is rather to the market than to the actual present, and not standard of value." It has been removed from the market, present operators will naturally look forward and inquire about actual capacities for production, actual earnings, and actual administration. This at least must in all reason be the course of those men who are not speculators.

Short, we mean the multitude of small speculators who merely follow, but the few who lead. At the moment it only concerns us to say that the bull speculation continues to present a singularly bold front if it is destined to immediate and fatal collapse. The smart braggadocio Sardar, who was possible through the reported destruction of the Omaha bridge, as Northwestern fell 4 percent in the first. It is a familiar truth that bull markets are peculiarly exposed to this kind of temporary revulsions, generally all the more severe because the sustaining power of a short interest is not so great.

CONTRACTOR.

The essential points upon the national bank notes and the legal-tenders are becoming as numerous and as dangerously well done as some kind of guide to their detection is of great value to those who are not experts.

Dr. Government Counterfeit Detector for August prints the full information on the back of each note to do it. It contains descriptions of the issues of fractional currency that have been dangerously counterfeited, a new list of railroad and other forged bonds, a list of stolen United States bonds, a list of national bank notes and legal-tenders counterfeited, and a list of stolen notes that have been forged, with signatures and other information of value to business men and bankers.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The buoyancy of the New York Stock Market has communicated itself to that of Baltimore. The Gazette of Saturday reports that at the Stock Exchange the feeling is buoyant, and that 100 shares of Baltimore & Ohio stock sold at \$100 for 200 shares, and closed 100 1/2 and 104 1/2, against 98 1/2 on the day before.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 103 1/4 on greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 90 1/2 on cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sixty days' sight.

Sterling... \$1.1500

Paris... \$1.1500

London... \$1.1500

Germany... \$1.1500

Austria... \$1.1500

Norway... \$1.1500

Denmark... \$1.1500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Mid. Asked.

United States of '81... 114 1/2

U. S. 5-20s of '81 January and July... 106

U. S. 5-20s of '81 July and July... 106

United States 10s... 112 1/2

United States 5s of '81... 112 1/2

United States currency... 102

GOVERNMENT QUOTATIONS.

Mid. Asked.

Chicago City 7 & c. bonds... 104 1/2

Chicago City 7 & c. water... 104 1/2

Good's County 7 & c. bonds... 104 1/2

Illinoian 7 & c. bonds... 104 1/2

Wabash 7 & c. bonds... 104 1/2

Illinoian 7 & c. stocks... 104 1/2

Illinoian

BENEDICT.

Thurlow Weed

R. R. REMEDIES

for Several Years.

Dear Sirs: Having for several years, doubtless at first, but now, I am sure, for a long time, a duty to liberally contribute to your paper, often as occasion requires, either by its name, or by that of my wife, I have been, and still am, most sincerely obliged to you for your kind services.

THURLOW WEED.

READY RELIEF

Pain Remedy

Pain Reliever

